

RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.

4701 WILLARD AVENUE, CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND 20815 656-4068

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM Page 5

STATION WTTG-TV

DATE December 3, 1983 10:30 P.M. CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT Administrative Secrecy Agreement

HOSTESS: Tonight on Page 5 we'll take a look at the controversy over whether the Federal Government should or should not have the power to censor and institute lie-detector tests in an effort to stop leaks to the press. With us is John Greaney, Executive Director of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, and Alan Adler, legislative counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union.

Welcome, both of you.

Mr. Greaney, if we could start with you. To some people, this system of censorship and polygraph testing conjures visions of George Orwell's 1984, if you will. What is the justification?

JOHN GREANEY: Well, I think we go back to the basic premise that the United States Government has classified material that is needed to be protected. And my experience was with the Central Intelligence Agency. And there, a specific statute, the National Security Act of 1947, specifically ordered the Director to be responsible to prevent intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure.

Now, that's the premise that this protection starts with. They instituted secrecy agreements whereby employees of the agency signed a contract agreeing to prior review of manuscripts before they were published. At the same time, they had a system of the use of polygraph for employees being considered for employment with the Central Intelligence Agency. Both of which, in my opinion, have worked very well to protect the classified material.